

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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New Disinfectant Law Drastic

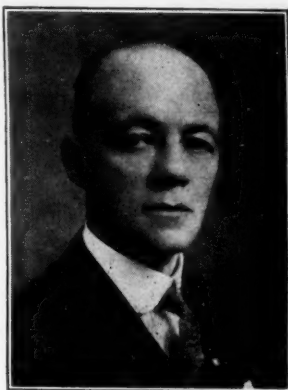
Insecticide And Disinfectant Association Notifies Members That Fire Ordinance Applies To Goods Shipped To New York For Re-Sale—Permit Must Be Obtained, And Sample Sent For Approval—Type Of Package Required.

Disinfectants and household insecticides came under the New York City Fire Ordinance pertaining to the manufacture, sale and transportation of inflammable and combustible material, and applies to goods shipped to New York for re-sale. Harry W. Cole, Secretary Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association, has sent a bulletin to members of the Association, saying:

The ordinance has been so rigidly enforced that a number of our members have been informed by the Bureau of Fire Prevention that it was unlawful to sell their products in New York in containers larger than a one gallon can, fitted with a screw top. As may be easily imagined, this brought about a prohibitive situation, and several special meetings of manufacturers of insecticides and disinfectants have been held to determine what could be done to give the necessary measure of relief. As a result of the activity of certain members of our Association, an amended ordinance was drafted, submitted to the proper authorities and was adopted by the New York City Board of Aldermen on June 7. Through the failure of the Mayor to sanction or disapprove the ordinance in the time allotted, it became law and is now in force.

In general, it may be said that if you manufacture, sell, store or transport materials which are inflammable or combustible within the City of New York, it will be necessary to apply for a certificate of approval, which in the case of combustibles costs \$25. It will also be necessary to submit a sample of not less than four ounces of your product that its flash-point might be determined. When the material is classified and approved, a permit will be issued which costs \$5 a year. This permit

number is to be placed on all packages except those which are registered under a definite trade-name. The types of packages you will be permitted to use in selling your product are indicated in the ordinance itself. A little later the Bureau will have printed forms for listing



H. W. COLE

materials for approval. For the present it will only be necessary to write to the Bureau, indicating your desire to have your product approved and you will then be told the steps it will be necessary for you to take, including the sending of the sample. Medicinal preparations are exempted from the provisions of the ordinance.

This amended ordinance, while not ideal, is a vast improvement over the one in effect previously and will, we believe, work out satisfactorily to the majority of our members. It is certainly much more liberal, as evidenced by the single fact that the limit has been raised from one gallon cans to steel drums of 55 gallons capacity.

Imports of glue stock in May amounted to 14,338,614 pounds, valued at \$156,924.

FLUORSPAR DUTY ADVANCE BEFORE TARIFF COMM'N.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 27—Hearings were held before the Tariff Commission on Friday and Saturday of last week in connection with the application for an increase of 50 per cent in the rates of fluorspar. On behalf of the domestic producers George H. Jones, Hillside Fluorspar Co., Chicago; James A. Green, Holly Fluorspar Co., Cincinnati; Ben Clement, Marion, Ky.; C. Haynes, Independent Ore Co., Marion, Ky.; and R. C. Allen, Rosiclaire Lead & Fluorspar Co., Cleveland, were witnesses. C. A. Buck, of Bethlehem Steel Corp., appeared as a witness opposing the increase.

Mr. Jones, chairman of a special committee of the domestic producers, was the chief witness. Production in his district, said Mr. Jones, is much higher now than it was prior to the war and he cited the greatly increased cost of labor, transportation, coal and other necessities going into the mining of fluorspar. An increase in the tariff he told the Commission would not increase the cost of fluorspar but would increase domestic production. The domestic producers, however, he said, would be able to sell further east than they do now if the tariff were increased. He admitted that the domestic producers do not have competition from importers in the Chicago district.

Mr. Green, a domestic producer, who was the applicant for the increase, told the commission that his mine had been shut down for seven months due to foreign competition. Imports, he said, are continually increasing. The commission has taken the case under advisement.

Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, are now manufacturing Orthonitraniline, a product which heretofore has not been available in commercial quantities in this country. This intermediate is of growing importance in Europe.

R&H

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CHEMICALS AND SERVICE

—play a vital part in
the daily life of
JOHN DOE



THE furniture of John's office, the convenience of which he takes for granted, would be crude indeed without chemicals. It gleams with a shellac coating in which such solvents were used as: Denatured Alcohol, Acetone, Carbon Tetrachloride, Trichlorethylene and Tetrachlorethane; the paper basket was copper-plated and oxidized with Copper Cyanide, Cyanegg and Polysulphide; the glass desk top has in its composition Cobalt Oxide, Manganese Oxide, Antimony Oxide and Feldspar;

the leather which adorns John's chair and the leather blotter pad—which he dusts off with a handkerchief probably bleached with R&H Solozone—were made with Bichromates, Red Arsenic, Formic Acid, and Oxalic Acid.

Preparatory to a trip to the plant John writes out his instructions with ink made with Oxalic Acid and Prussiate of Soda, on paper made with Aluminum Sulphate, Potash Alum, and P A C Formaldehyde, and clips the sheets with paper clips tinned with Tin Crystals.

(You will next see John inspecting the plant)

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Chemists Told of Enormous Lacquer Developments

Brown of Commercial Solvents, Callahan of Du Pont and Backhaus of U. S. I. Give Interesting Data On Subject—10,000,000 lbs. Nitrocellulose Lacquer Sold Here During Last Half 1926—Dr. Moore on Helium.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

State College, Pa., July 26—Alcohol, designating but a single individual in prohibitionist's minds, is really the name of a very numerous chemical family, dozens of whose members are essentially useful in our growing lacquer industry, according to Bruce K. Brown, Commercial Solvents Corp., addressing the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society here this week.

"American development of quick drying lacquers, now used in unbelievably huge quantities to replace oil and color varnishes, has forced the swift growth of industries supplying hitherto unknown solvents now necessary for lacquer manufacture," Mr. Brown said.

"In the past four years the new lacquer industry has been created," Mr. Brown continued. "The manufacture of lacquers has created an expanded solvent market and has stimulated research in the production of solvent materials. As a result the number of organic solvents actually used in considerable quantities has probably been tripled since 1920. The lacquer industry has also had indirect effects on other solvent-consuming industries which have directly benefited by the cheapening of solvents for lacquer use.

"In 1925, the Badische Company of Germany announced the production of methanol by the high pressure catalytic reaction of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. This material immediately became available on the American market and during 1926, no less than 500,000 gallons of material was imported into this country.

"Even in the ethyl alcohol field considerable progress has been made in the past few years. There has been a reduction in the cost of ab-

solute alcohol, i.e., ethyl or grain alcohol free from water, and a correspondingly widened use of this material as a solvent. Isopropyl alcohol, which until a few years ago was merely a laboratory chemical, is now available on a large scale for solvent use. This material is being manufactured in the United States as a by-product of oil-cracking operations and it is also produced in Europe. Secondary butyl alcohol is now produced on a considerable scale in this country from the waste gases in oil refineries. Within the past few months there has been an importation of isobutyl alcohol into this country. It is understood that this material is a by-product of high pressure catalytic methanol synthesis. The manufacture of normal butyl alcohol from waste, low grade corn is now conducted on a tremendous scale. Amyl alcohol and amyl acetate are being made from natural gas. Normal and secondary hexyl alcohols are now available as by-products from other manufacturing operations. Ethylene glycol, made from natural gas, is an alcohol many of whose chemical derivatives are valuable solvents for the nitrocellulose used in lacquers."

In addition to this review of the lacquer development during the past few years by Mr. Brown, M. J. Callahan, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., told the Institute members that more than ten million pounds of nitrocellulose lacquers were made and sold in the United States during the last half of 1926 as compared with less than one million pounds during the whole year of 1922.

"The phenomenal growth of this industry has created an insatiable demand for various types of solvents which hitherto were quite useless industrially and which were, in consequence, almost unattainable," he said. "The creation of an entirely new industry to meet the demands of another in this manner is a frequent occurrence in the rapidly expanding world of industrial chemistry.

"Probably the existence of large stocks of butanol as a by-product of war time manufacture of acetone had as much to do with the creation of the modern lacquer industry as any other single factor. Import-

tant as this particular solvent and its derivatives have been in this development, as long as four years ago plans had been made for the manufacture of other solvents to replace them if for any reason the supply should fail. The requirements of the lacquer industry necessitate a dependable supply of solvents and we are fortunate in this country in having a great many research organizations constantly at work discovering new solvents and developing old ones to insure permanency to our now important lacquer industry."

W. T. Pearce, of Valentine & Co., said no single solvent would ever be found to meet all the requirements of the lacquer industry.

A. A. Backhaus, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., said in part: "Cotton from the south and wood pulp from Canada through chemical transformation replace linseed oil from Argentine, flaxseed, numerous new solvents replace turpentine, cheap ester gum made from rosin, and soft copals are supplying uses that could not be satisfied in oil varnishes except by the hard and very expensive copals from New Zealand, Africa and Australia."

J. G. Davidson, of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., said: "Solvents possessing any desired properties can be produced so that mixtures of them can be used to replace satisfactorily solvents from any other source should supplies be cut off. Thus we have from a single raw material the possibility of supplying all the needs of the lacquer manufacturer."

Dr. H. B. Moore, formerly of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and now dean of Science at Purdue University, discussed helium, saying in part: "No large supplies of helium have been discovered outside the United States, and this gives us a virtual monopoly of safe airship travel. Previous to the war helium cost about \$1500 a cubic foot and there was probably not more than ten cubic feet in the world. Owing to the efforts of the United States Government during the war and afterwards, it can now be produced by the Government for two and one-half cents per cubic foot."

Dr. Charles Nitchie, New Jersey Zinc Co., said: "Extremely pure zinc containing less than one part of impurities per million is practically tarnish-proof and resists atmospheric corrosion almost as well as gold."

Dean James Kendall, New York

(Continued on page 142)

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June Zinc Output Smaller

Bureau of Metal Statistics Estimates Production 120,500 Tons Against 120,700 in May—Output for Six Months, However, Shows Little Changed Compared With 1926—Some Foreign Companies, Including Japan, Do Not Report—Slab Zinc Production—Ore Supply.

Zinc output in June, the world over, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics, is estimated at 120,500 short tons against 120,700 in May, 120,400 in April and 127,900 in March, high of the year, making, world output in the first half-year 733,700 tons, compared with 690,100 tons in the first half of 1926.

W. R. Ingalls, director of the bureau and the world's leading authority on zinc, says: "The principal zinc producing country not included in the summary of specific reports, is Japan, which makes about 1,500 tons of metal a month. Other non-reporting countries are Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Indo-China, whose several productions range from 100 to 700 tons per month. It is not worth while to try to account monthly for these small, scattered productions.

"Production of slab zinc in the United States was 317,425 tons in first half of 1927, compared with 319,300 tons in first half of 1926. In rest of world it was 416, 275 tons, compared with 370,800 tons, increase of 12.3%.

"Although production in the United States decreased, while in rest of world there was an increase, nevertheless the United States exported 24,314 tons of metal in first half of 1927, compared with 18,213 tons in first half of 1926. These exportations were largely of high grade zinc.

"So large a rate of increase in the world's total production would imply an accumulation of stocks. In fact, stock in smelters' hands in the United States increased by 21,971 tons, from beginning of January to

end of June, 1927, although in the United States there was no increase in rate of production, while there was an increase in exportation.

"It is clear that economic conditions prevailing during first half of 1927 had a powerful effect in curtailing ore production in the tri-state district of the United States. A similar curtailment in the supply of new ore to European distillers is positively shown by the statistics even though the latter be yet incomplete.

"Production of zinc ore destined for European smelters averaged about 150,000 metric tons a month in 1926, compared with about 130,000 tons a month in 1925 and about 108,000 tons a month in 1924. Comparison of these data and the production of metal in the same years indicates that stocks of zinc ore were somewhere accumulating.

"Statistics of ore supply during the first half of 1927 are not yet completely available, these totals being inevitably delayed, but so far as the data have been reported they show that new supply for European smelters from sources that furnished about 125,000 tons a month on the average in 1926 fell to about 100,000 tons a month toward end of 1926 and during first half of 1927 exhibited a further declining tendency. Production of slab zinc, showing a large increase, must therefore have been derived largely from old supply of ore.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30, 1927, net income of \$7,234,803 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equivalent after 7% preferred dividends to \$9.06 a share earned on 573,320 shares of common stock. This compares with \$7,501,769, or \$9.61 a share, in first six months of 1926. Net income for the June quarter was \$3,576,079 after above charges, equal to \$4.45 a share on common, compared with \$3,658,724, or \$4.61 a share, in preceding quarter.

Bryant & May, match manufacturers, London, announce that 80% of the shareholders have notified the management of their intention to exchange shares under the proposed merger plan with Swedish Match Co.

Application for a charter for the American Glanzstoff Corp., manufacturers of rayon, has been filed at Johnson City, Tenn., with the State of Tennessee, the amount of capital being given as \$37,000,000.

Judge Firms

as you do individuals~

DILIGENCE

eleventhly by

- Liquid Chlorine
- Caustic Soda
(flaked, solid or liquid)
- Caustic Potash
(flaked, solid or liquid)
- Bleach
- Paradichlorobenzene
- Muriatic Acid

The associated companies of Electro Bleaching Gas Company and Niagara Alkali Company do not rest on their oars. Having demonstrated their ability to produce chemicals of unvarying high quality there is no let down from this standard.

These companies are constantly at work to produce any logical improvement in quality of products and service. This policy is one that results in satisfaction for users of these chemicals.

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUID CHLORINE

Plant: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Main office 9 East 41st Street New York

Affiliated with Niagara Alkali Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.



[Markets & Prices]

COPPER SULFATE AND FORMIC ACID ADVANCE

Continued Strength, Inadequate Supply And Higher Metal Cause Rise—
Formic Acid Follows Higher Replacements—Lead Derivatives Up—
Tin Unchanged—Intermediates Prominent—Shading On Oil Distillates.

Advanced	
Acid Formic $\frac{3}{4}$ c to $\frac{5}{8}$ c lb.	Lard Oil $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Antimony Metal $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Lead Metal 30c 100 lbs.
Copper Sulfate 5c 100 lbs.	Litharge $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Cottonseed Oil PSY 0.5c lb.	Red Lead $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Cottonseed oil Crude Valley $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Orange Lead $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Greases $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Stearine Oleo $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Declined	
Lard Oil extra $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Oleo oil $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Linseed oil 0.1c lb.	Tallow oil 2c lb.

Of prime interest this week in the heavy chemical group, is the advance in price of copper sulphate, a reflection of the consistent strength it displayed in the past. The damp weather this season has been exceptionally favorable to fungus growth and in consequence the demand for copper sulfate has been brisk. Factors are working on a capacity basis and are running 2 to 3 weeks behind normal schedule. The heavy demand shows no indications of abating and a strong tone is still evidenced. The advancing position of the raw material is also allied in producing the rise. Another advance of interest is that of formic acid which has advanced following higher replacement costs. Pig lead recovered some of its recent losses and subsequent advances were made in its derivatives. Tin salts are unchanged on an apparent stable position of the metal but antimony is higher due to increased replacement costs. Glycerin is very quiet but firm in price and the market for denatured alcohol is similar. The coming fall demand should lend a much brighter position to both these items.

The volume of movement in the intermediate field is of a comfortable nature and well up to the expectations of producers for this time of the year. Prices seem stabilized, although many items with subnormally low prices will probably advance before the contracting period. At this time there is no outstanding activity to any particular product, all seem to move in equal amounts. Light oil products are unchanged and several instances of shading under the established values have been reported. Toluene, however, is firm in price and retains its strong tone spot supplies unavailable. Mercury is unchanged and diminishing stocks of arsenic lend

further strength to the market. No change has been announced in the price of copper carbonate but the market is firm and the outlook is for higher prices. As announced previously, the price of alcohol will be advanced August 1st.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Formic—Following the move of foreign suppliers, sellers advanced their prices $\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $\frac{5}{8}$ c lb. making the new schedule 11c@12c lb. Stocks are in good supply and the demand is steady.

Acid Tartaric—Is firm and unchanged and material is in fair motion at 37c@39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Imported material does not seem very well represented in current business.

Alcohol Denatured—Is unaltered and the movement continues routine and steady. Effective August 1st, the basic price for No. 5 will be 43c gallon and No. 1 will be 45c gallon.

Ammonium Chloride—Competition is keen and makers are firm in their offers of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for white material. Several of the importers are holding their supplies, awaiting opportunities to sell at wider profit margins. Replacements are higher that current market quotations and business from foreign markets has lessened considerably.

Butyl Acetate—The price remains unchanged this week and is quoted basically at \$1.42 gallon f. o. b. works and a firm tone is noted with a good demand prevailing.

Copper Sulfate—With the advance announced last Friday, the market now stands at \$5.00, 100 lbs. in carlots and production ranges from 2 to 3 weeks behind schedule. Large crystals are very much in demand and are difficult to obtain.

Glycerin—Position is unchanged this week and dynamite holds at 21c lb. Lye is higher at 14c@

"HURRY-UP" COOPERATION

IN EMERGENCIES, where promptness counts, the Mathieson organization is always ready and willing—yes, even anxious—to go more than half way to relieve the situation. It is through doing that very thing that this company has built its reputation for dependability.

The next time you find yourself needing assistance in meeting an emergency, let the Mathieson organization show you how it is geared to furnish "hurry-up" cooperation. But at any time—emergency or not—in order to secure dependable and uniform quality from a reliable source, specify Mathieson Industrial Chemicals.

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Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Saltville, Va.

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SODA ASH
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Quality Dyestuffs

230 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

**GENERAL DYESTUFF
CORPORATION**

14¼, saponification 15½c and C. P. 24c@24½c lb.

Lead—Pig lead is up 30 points to \$6.50 and the derivatives follow proportionately. Litharge is 9c lb., red oxide 10c lb., and orange mineral 13¼@13½c lb.

Methanol—Following the recent reductions in other grades, distillers of U. S. denaturing material lowered their prices to 75c. gallon in tank cars.

Tin Salts—Are unchanged for this period and quotations for strait are 65c lb., bichloride 18½c, crystals 44½c, tetrachloride 37½c lb.

CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Cresylic—Demand is average and the price remains at 60c@65c for pale, dependent upon seller and quality. The recent tariff reduction might have some effect on the market although the immediate market is unchanged.

Benzene—The weak position holds due to excess production and the market is nominally placed at 22c gallon, but bids below that figure have been accepted.

Beta-Naphthol—Shows further indications of increased activity and is moving in a satisfactory manner at 22c@24c lb.

Diethylaniline—Producers are holding the price of 55c@66c lb. and are moving stocks freely toward consuming channels.

Diethyl Phthalate—A very good demand continues at 25c@28c lb. in 100 lb. drums and firmness is noted in all directions.

Nitro Benzene—Redistilled material continues to move in substantial quantities at 9¼@10¼c lb.

Solvent Naphtha—Is quiet and still weak at 35c gallon and indications of shading have been heard. Interest among the consuming trade is dull.

Toluene—Still possesses outstanding firmness among this group at 35c gallon in tank cars and current business is being done on a contract basis only, as no spot stocks are available.

Xylene—The market retains its weak appearance and the market is named at 36c gallon but business at lower figures may be done.

OILS AND FATS

A better activity and a much firmer tone surrounded the oils and fats market this week. Chinawood oil held firmly to the level of last week and a considerable amount of shopping in the market by buyers endeavoring to purchase under im-

porters figures was fruitless. Quotations on the Coast were firm as well as local offerings. The cottonseed oil market continued to show good activity, as PSY oil for both spot and future business made good advances. Bidding for crude oil, however, was merely of a moderate character. A better tone for greases was noted, due to a more active call and lard oil was similarly affected. Linseed oil eased off a point, on a diminishing demand and it is thought that sellers might accept a firm bid somewhat below the existing value. Consumers are evidently heavily stocked and are awaiting the release of the next crop report before committing themselves further. All grades of olive oil are on a firm basis and sellers refuse to yield from their positions despite a quiet call. Rapeseed and soya bean oil, reveal no changes but both hold a strong position and the outlook is for higher prices. Searine oleo was featured with a further amount of interest as evidenced by another advance in price, while tallow oil eased off in both price and condition.

Castor Oil—The market is unchanged for No. 1 and No. 3 at 13c@13½c lb. and 12½c@13c lb. respectively. Demand is only average.

Chinawood Oil—The market held this week, and a much firmer tendency was noted. Offerings are quoted at 17c@17½c lb. in barrels New York, tanks are 15¾c lb. and Coast tanks are unchanged at 14½c@14¾c lb. Shipments are coming in regularly and supplies are ample.

Coconut Oil—A quiet situation prevails in this market but prices are generally steady and the only change registered for the week is a reduction on Pacific Coast tanks to 8¾c lb.

Cottonseed Oil—Shows a continued liveliness and a further firmness as PSY oil is higher on spot at 9.80c@10c lb. Futures are also higher as follows: August 9.80c@9.85c lb., September 10.02c, October 10.25c, November 10.23c@10.30c lb., and December 10.26c@10.31c lb. Crude in the Valley is 8¾c lb. and in the Southeast 8½c lb. Latest calls do not show any quotations from Texas but bidding was made at 8¾c lb.

Greases—Are slightly higher at 9c lb. for choice white, yellow 7c and brown 6½c lb.

Lard Oil—Edible and off prime advanced to 15¾c lb. and 13½c respectively. Extra grades fell off to 11¼c@11½c lb.

SPOT NITRATE OF SODA WEAKENS AS SUPPLY INCREASES

Arrivals From Chile Force Prices Lower—Naval Stores Market Uncertain—Sulphate of Ammonia Quiet—Rosins and Turpentine Higher—Tanning Materials Dull—Japan Wax Off—Fish Scrap Scarce.

Advanced

Fish Scrap 25c unit
Rosin B,D,E,F,G,H,I, 40c 280 lbs.
Rosin M 45c 280 lbs.
Rosin K, 45c 280 lbs.

Rosin N 55c 280 lbs.
Rosin WG 60c 280 lbs.
Rosin WW 70c 280 lbs.
Turpentine 2½c gallon

Declined

Candelilla Wax 3c lb.
Blood dried 25c unit

Japan Wax ¼c lb.
Sodium Nitrate 15c 100 lbs.

Business of a more active nature featured the Southern turpentine market this week and it is almost a certainty that prices for this season have already reached the bottom. Advances were made both in the local market and in the domestic primary centers, and the entire field possessed an excited tone. Late reports illustrate a continued nervous sentiment and any substantial amount of buying will send the prices higher. Rosins were also higher this week and a wider range was created between the fine and common grades. Trading was active and the uncertainty shown through the week disappeared during the last few days, although it is not thought that a settled condition will continue. Available supplies were larger this week but no effect is felt as a good export demand is anticipated which will remove a good portion of the standing supplies.

A general quiet atmosphere prevailed in the fertilizer field. The scarcity existing in the spot market for nitrate of soda was relieved with the arrival of a moderate supply from Chile and business may be done at lower figures than those previously quoted. Sulphate of ammonia remained unchanged, former prices are still effective and practically all of the larger contracts have been entered at the basic price. Dried blood and tankage are easier on an increased supply, but present prices would not remain if any further buying was revealed. Fish scrap is very scarce and higher in price, due to distressing fishing returns and no indications are given for an improved position. Shellac continues on an acute shortage basis both here and in Calcutta and the recent high prices are still in force. Japan Wax is easing off. Varnish gums are exceptionally quiet and tanning materials have not risen from their consistent state of dormancy.

Albumen—Edible egg is unchanged this week at 90c@97c lb.

and the buying is a bit more active with replacements coming in regularly.

Bees Wax—Crude is stronger this week at 38c@39c lb. but the refined grades are unchanged with white at 58c@60c lb. and yellow at 42c@44c lb.

Blood—Is again easier this week at \$4.25 unit both locally and in Chicago. Stocks are not in very large supply and the market possesses an unsteady tone, as the slightest increase in demand will cause a higher market.

Candelilla Wax—An excess supply on the market caused sellers to lower their quotations to 29c@30c lb. The demand, however, continues on the same scale.

Divi Divi—Is held at the same figure, \$46.00@\$47.00 ton and the market fails to attract any interest among consumers.

Fish Scrap—Is in a very tight position and supplies are limited. Producers advanced their schedules 25c unit and now name \$4.50 and 10 unit. Production is poor in Maine as well as the Norfolk and Baltimore bases.

Gums, Varnish—There is no particular life to the market and prices are unchanged. Importers are carrying only sufficient stock to care for the small amount of business current and any increase in interest, will result in several scarcities.

Japan Wax—The market is holding at 18½c@18¾c lb. although some business may be done at 18¼c lb. The demand has lessened somewhat and the abundance of supplies in transit is responsible for the easing price situation.

Myrobalans—Business for all grades is very quiet and confined to a strictly requirements basis.

Rosins—Are higher and demand continues heavy with minor fluctuations spotting the market. Late reports indicate a steadier position at the following prices: B, D, E, F, G, H, I, \$10.40; K, \$10.45; M, \$10.50;

N, \$10.60; WG, \$10.65; WW, \$10.75.

Turpentine—The market has been in a state of confusion all week and advances were made with the continued firm position. The basic price at this time is 59¾c gallon ex-dock with additional advances looked for in the week's trading.

Savannah, Ga., July 23, 1927—The turpentine market advanced another step this week, towards recovering some of its recent losses, as the market closed at 52c@52¼c gallon. Indications given last week of an active demand to feature this week's trading were fulfilled, as the excitement in the market caused the price to raise to 56½c gallon yesterday. The daily demand continues of a good character and the volume of shipments next week is expected to surpass those of this week. Reported sales were heavier and it is thought that the coming week's demand will bring about an additional recovery in price. Receipts of turpentine this week were 6,250 barrels and sales reported of 2,200 barrels. An estimate of 3,000 barrels was placed to cover sales on private terms and contract deliveries. Shipments were 2,198 barrels and present stock, 30,184 barrels.

Rosins were higher than last week and to-day's market was firm, revealing considerable changes in price compared to those of yesterday. There were very little offerings of fine grades on the market and a few private sales were heard at higher than market quotations. There is both a very active inquiry and demand and several buyers have been securing their supplies from the daily receipts, thus leaving a small percentage to be bid for at the closing of the market. It is expected that the coming week will show improvements in price and that all grades will sell higher than \$9.00. It is also believed that if gains are made, they will hold permanently. Receipts 20,729 barrels, sales reported of 7,970 barrels. (Additional sales and contract withdrawals also about 7,900 bbls.) Shipments 5,274 bbls. and present stock 114,532 barrels. Current prices are: X, WW, \$9.00@\$9.10; WG, \$9.00; N, \$8.90@\$8.95; M, \$8.80@\$8.95; K, \$8.75@\$8.95; I, H, G, F, E, D, \$8.70@\$8.90; B, \$8.70.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Turpentine closed firm at 52¼c gallon. Stocks yesterday were 23,143 barrels. The rosin market also firm at present prices of: X, WW, WG, \$9.00; N, \$8.90; M, \$8.80; K, \$8.75; I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$8.70. Remaining stocks 67,360 barrels.

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NEW YORK

Plants: CARTERET, N. J.
Exclusive Sales Agents for
Westvaco Chlorine Products, Inc.
So. Charleston, W. Va.

OILS AND FATS

(Continued from page 130)

Linseed Oil—Eased downward this week to 10.5c lb. in car lots and 11.1c from warehouse. Business is dull and without inquiry.

Neatsfoot Oil—All grades are unchanged and interest merely routine.

Oleo Oil—No. 1 in barrels is lower to 13¾c lb. and No. 2 declined to 10½c lb. while No. 3 remained unchanged. The demand is spasmodic and below normal at this time.

Olive Oil—Sellers are holding firm to quoted prices which are unchanged at 8¾c@9c for foots, \$2.15 gal. for edible and \$1.68@ \$1.75 gal. for denatured.

Rapeseed Oil—The market is very firm and shows an upward tendency. Quotations are 80c@82c gallon for Japanese, English 88c@90c gallon. Blown is also unchanged at \$1.00@\$1.10 gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—Importers continue to quote 12c lb. for spot oil in barrels and 9¼c lb. for Coast tanks.

Stearine Oleo—A continued activity forced the market to 10¾c lb.

Tallow Oil—Acidless oil in tanks dropped to 9c lb. and barrels followed to 10¾c lb.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

PLAN FIFTH DINNER

About fifteen organizations are assisting the committee in charge in making preliminary plans for the Fifth Chemical Industries Dinner to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt on September 28th. At present, through the assistance and co-operation of these associations, indications are given that the attendance will far surpass that of the dinners in previous years. The societies co-operating include:—Manufacturing Chemists Association, American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, Chlorine Institute, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Society of Chemical Industry, Chemical Warfare Association, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, American Ceramic Society, Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association and Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Hosiery Color Card of America has been issued by The Textile Color Card Association of the United States, in co-operation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

CAUSTIC SODA RATES

The New York State Public Service Commission has approved new rates of the New York Central (East) on caustic soda, carload, minimum weight when in barrels 40,000 pounds, and when in iron drums 50,000 pounds, from Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Echota, Harriet, La Salle, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda and Suspension Bridge to stations on Pennsylvania division: Thompson's to Corning, inclusive, of 19 cents, a reduction of 3.5 cents per hundredweight, effective August 9.

The commission has also approved new rates of the New York Central (East) on caustic soda in bulk in wooden barrels or in metal cans and packed in barrels, boxes, cases or crates, carload minimum weight 40,000 pounds, or in bulk in iron or steel drums, carload minimum weight 50,000 pounds, or in tank-cars, carload from Echota to Johnson City (on Erie) of 19 cents per hundredweight, a reduction, effective August 9; and of the West Shore on caustic soda, carload minimum weight when in barrels 40,000 pounds, and when in iron drums 50,000 pounds, from stations East Buffalo to Suspension Bridge, inclusive, to stations on Pennsylvania division of the New York Central: Thompson's to Corning, inclusive, of 19 cents, a reduction of 3.5 cents per hundredweight, effective Aug. 9.

Hercules Powder Co. for six months ended June 30, 1927, reports net profit of \$1,507,412 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$7.54 a share earned on 147,000 shares of common stock. This compares with \$1,471,843 or \$7.69 a share on 143,000 common shares outstanding in first six months of 1926. Net profit for quarter ended June 30, 1927, was \$806,601 after charges, equal to \$4.12 a share on 147,000 shares of common stock, comparing with \$700,811 or \$3.42 a share in preceding quarter.

Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh and president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, will spend September and October in visits to European educational institutions, research laboratories, and chemical works. Dr. Weidlein plans to leave for England on Sept. 3 and to remain there for about two weeks. His continental trip through Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France will follow.

RAYON PLANT TO BE BUILT AT SACRAMENTO

The Sacramento Development Company of Sacramento, Cal., has been granted a permit to sell 100,000 shares of preferred stock of \$25 a share par value and 300,000 shares of common stock of no par value, the proceeds to be devoted to the establishment of a white fir sulfide pulp mill and ultimately a rayon silk plant. The company has been incorporated in Nevada with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 by Chas. G. Tenger, Sumner M. Bump, A. H. Land, Kenneth Millican and H. M. Wade. A site for the proposed plant has been secured near Sacramento.

NEEDS ICEBERG MONEY

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1927—Dr. Howard T. Barnes, professor of physics, McGill University, has suspended his engagement in the disintegration of icebergs through the use of thermit. Dr. Barnes has just returned from Newfoundland, where he succeeded in establishing the scientific data and proving the physical theories, declined to proceed with the engineering details and the actual lodging of the thermit, until such time when the Government would furnish sufficient financial aid to carry on with the work on a practical basis. He is now engaged in recording the work to date and is prepared to resume operations when aid is rendered by the authorities.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30, 1927, net profit of \$4,862,523 after interest, taxes, depreciation and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent to \$1.82 a share earned on 2,659,733 shares of no par stock. This compares with \$5,346,329 or \$2.01 a share in preceding quarter and \$4,249,986 or \$1.59 a share in second quarter of 1926. Net profit for first six months of 1927 was \$10,208,852 after above charges, equal to \$3.83 a share, compared with \$10,031,981 or \$3.77 a share in first half of previous year.

Tests of potash-bearing brines in the Great Salt Lake Desert, made by the Geological Survey in co-operation with the General Land Office and the Bureau of Mines, have been published by the Department of the Interior. The report was prepared by T. B. Nolan, assistant geologist of the Geological Survey.

SIDEBOTTOM WITH DARCO

Darco Sales Corp., announces the appointment of Mr. Herbert G. Sidebottom as assistant to the president, George C. Lewis. Mr. Sidebottom has had a wide experience in the chemical industry. For many years he was secretary of the New York Section, American Chemical Society, and Secretary of the Chemists' Club. He is a member of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers.


L. Martin Co., announces that Herbert G. Sidebottom has accepted the position of assistant to the vice president and general manager.

The German Potash Syndicate will abandon their former method of government and will select a presidential triumvirate, representative of Burbach, Salz-et-Furth and Wintershall Corporations, to succeed President Klempner, who recently died. This plan has been adopted in preparation to create an all-German potash trust which should prevent further attempts at individual domination. The names of the members of the triumvirate have not yet been divulged.

RIGHT TO SUE EASTMAN

The right of independent dealers to sue Eastman Kodak Co. and collect judgment as allowed under the Sherman antitrust act for triple the amount of damages and attorneys' fees was upheld in the United States Supreme Court affirming the decisions of lower courts. The decision in favor of Southern Photo Materials Co. of Georgia was made known. The company sued Eastman Co. in the Federal Court of Northern Georgia for triple damages and attorneys' fees and was awarded the decision by the Court. After the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the finding it was appealed to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. In reading the decision of the Court Justice Sanford not only affirmed the verdict of the lower court but also upheld the right of independent dealers anywhere in the United States to sue on the act.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., have placed on the market Lithosol Red R (Sodium Salt) 30% Paste, which is the yellowish brand used extensively as a lake or toner for producing printing inks with bronze overcast.



ALKALI-SOLVAY SOLVAY-ALKALI

INTERCHANGEABLE words when the consumer demands the utmost in quality. Prices however, are in keeping with the fact that Solvay is the largest source of supply.

<p>Solvay 58% Soda Ash Dense—Light</p> <p>Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)</p> <p>Solvay 76% Caustic Soda Solid—Flake—Ground</p> <p>Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda</p> <p>Solvay Super Alkali</p> <p>Solvay Snowflake Crystals (Trademark Registered)</p> <p>Solvay Laundry Soda</p> <p>Solvay Cleansing Soda</p>	<p>Solvay Tanners Alkali</p> <p>Solvay Tanners Soda</p> <p>Solvay Calcium Chloride Solid—Flake—Liquid</p> <p>Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%</p> <p>Solvay Sodium Nitrite</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Chloride</p> <p>Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate</p> <p>Solvay Paradichlorobenzene</p> <p>Solvay Benzaldehyde</p> <p>Solvay Benzyl Chloride</p>
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Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl-Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

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Accelerates vulcanization.

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Base for synthetic resins.

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POTASH PROSPECTING IN STATE OF TEXAS

The Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce announced that the contract for drilling a well in the potash deposits of Texas, has been awarded to Pennsylvania Drilling Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. This well is the fourth to be sunk in the development of the recent Government survey in the potash area and is located in Texas, the other three having been drilled in New Mexico. This prospect is sited on privately owned land and under the terms of the potash exploration act, the Government will be reimbursed with a 2½ per cent royalty of the sale value of the potash mined as a result of the government exploration. It is stipulated in the contract that the well be finished in three months' time and the actual work will commence at once. This is the last well appropriated for during the year, and as the three previous prospects have been so successful, it is likely that the work will be carried to a further extent next year.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces there is a vacancy for a physicist in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, at Berkeley, Cal. The position is openly competitive. Those interested, whose application must be filled with Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., before August 30th, will not be required to report for examination but will be judged upon their education, experience, reports and other thesis filed with application. The subjects concerned are, atomic structure, photochemistry synthesis applied to organic nitrogen compounds, and quantum theory and are entirely optional. The starting salary is \$3800 a year.

The members of The Cleveland-Buffalo Paint and Varnish Production Club and their families will hold their annual picnic on Saturday, July 30, at Greylock Farm, the country home of H. L. Grund of Henry L. Grund Co., Cleveland. The farm is located at Chesterland about an hour's ride out of Cleveland. Baseball, races and riding will be on the program.

Producers of manganese will meet in Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, to organize. J. Carson Adkerson, Woodstock, Va., has charge of the arrangements.

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE

Bollweevil damage is reported in South Texas and North Carolina. Airplanes are being used in South Texas to spray with calcium arsenic. Weevil infestation must be above 10% before preventative measures are restored to. Picking has begun in South Texas. Slightly better conditions were said to exist in North Texas. About 25% of the 750,000 acres of cotton in the flooded area was replanted after the flood. Boll weevil infestation of about 30% in North Carolina is reported. This compares with less than 10% infestation last year.

Herman A. Metz textile prizes for 1927 have been awarded to students of Textile High School, New York, as follows: Batik and dyeing, first prize, Anna Hudak; second prizes, Lena Saslowsky and Katherine Muller; chemistry and dyeing, first prize, Harry Dwoskin; second prize, Albin Bschorr.

Official standards for grading cottonseed for crushing purposes are being worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and will be established as soon as the necessary apparatus and grading methods are available.

Japan's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to insert yen 200,000 in the budget for 1928-1929 as subsidies on artificial indigo. The grants will be paid the same way as on dyestuffs.

National Cottonseed Products Co. 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock is being offered. The company headquarters are at Memphis, Tenn. The company owns 18 crushing mills, 52 cotton gins, and refineries in six states.

Fertilizer Manufacturers are opposing a section of Georgia house bill 341 which provides for disclosure of formulas on labels and have requested an amendment.

Alfred E. Stepan, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co's Chicago office, won first place at the Greenview Golf tourney of Chicago Drug and Chemical Association.

North Carolina State College announces a course for students in mining of granite, marble, phosphate, feldspar, graphite, bauxite, sulfur, salt and gypsum.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. EARNINGS GAIN

In Six Months Company Reports Total Of \$21,436,642, Equal to \$8.05 Per Share—Income From Securities Amounted to \$893,982—Operations Yielded \$4,448,117 For The Quarter.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s semi-annual statement issued today, shows \$21,436,642, or \$8.05 a share, earned on the company's 2,661,658 shares of no par common stock, outstanding on June 30. This compares, on the basis of the present shares, with \$19,315,384, or \$7.26 a share for the six months ending June 30, 1926, and \$8,919,142, or \$3.35 for six months ending June 30, 1925.

Income from operations was \$7,735,888, as against \$7,592,520 for the first six months of 1926, and \$6,725,484 for the first six months of 1925. The company's investment in General Motors Corp., returned \$15,969,331, as compared with \$11,313,773 for the first six months of 1926, and \$3,955,388 for the first six months of 1925. The income from General Motors for 1927 includes \$7,984,976, representing the company's portion of extra dividend received January 4, 1927, and for 1926 includes \$6,654,145 received January 7, 1926. The 1927 figures, however, do not include \$3,992,488 representing the company's portion of extra dividend receivable from General Motors on July 5th, nor do the figures for 1926 include \$5,323,316 covering extra dividend received from General Motors on July 2, 1926.

Figures for the quarter ending June 30th, show \$7,177,363, or \$2.70 a share earned on the company's common stock. This compares with \$6,266,047, or \$2.35 a share for the second quarter of 1926, and \$5,262,663, or \$1.98 a share for the second quarter of 1925. Income from operations was \$4,448,117, as against \$4,270,538 for the second quarter of 1926, and \$3,843,842 for the second quarter of 1925. Surplus as of June 30, 1927, was \$95,407,964, compared with \$66,417,566 at the beginning of the year.

CORN PRODUCTS EARNINGS

Corn Products Refining Co. reports for six months ended June 30, 1927, net income of \$5,552,267 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after 7% preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.85 a share (par \$25) earned on 2,530,000 shares of common stock. This compares with \$5,441,181 or \$1.80 a share in first six months of

1926. Net income for the second quarter of 1927, was \$2,814,489 after above charges, equal to 94 cents a share on common, comparing with \$2,737,778, or 90 cents a share in preceding quarter and \$2,722,921, or 90 cents a share in second quarter of previous year.

Income account for six months ended June 30, 1927, compares as follows:

	1927	1926
*Net earn ...	\$6,179,182	\$5,998,629
Other inc	1,042,107	1,162,511
Total	\$7,221,289	\$7,161,140
Int & depr ...	1,669,022	1,719,959
Net inc	\$5,552,267	\$5,441,181
Pfd divs	875,000	875,000
Com divs ...	3,162,500	3,162,500
Surplus	\$1,514,767	\$1,403,681

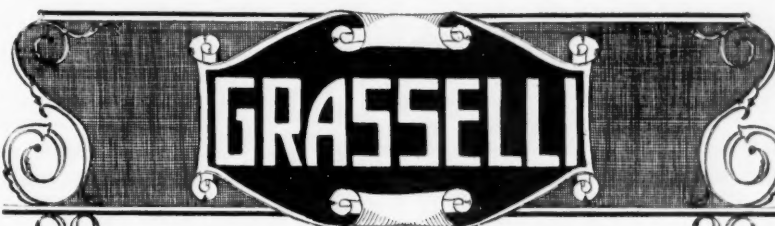
*After expenses, estimated federal taxes.

BY-PRODUCTS EARNINGS

By-Products Coke Corp.'s second quarter shows smaller earnings than previous quarters, the profit for period ended June 30 being \$211,905 after interest and depreciation but before taxes, compared with \$436,270 in preceding quarter and \$407,016 second quarter of 1926 and \$303,650 second quarter of 1925. Last year was a normal, for prices were high as a result of the anthracite coal strike. Profits were unusual, whereas this year's second quarter showed unusually low prices.

Frischmann Co. for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, reports net income of \$4,974,856 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$1.10 a share earned on 4,500,000 shares of no par common stock. This compares with \$4,340,496, or 96 cents a share, in preceding quarter and \$4,606,587, or \$1.02 a share, in the second quarter of 1926.

Warren Products Co. creditors will meet Aug. 1 at 32 Broadway, New York. Robert P. Stephenson, referee in bankruptcy will make his final report.



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IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

July 19 to 26

ACIDS—147 carboys, American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; Cresylic, 14 drs., W. A. Foster & Co., Liverpool; Oxalic, 45 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; Propionic, 251 carboys, Seaboard Nat. Bank, Danzig.

AETHYLENDRIBROMIDE—38 brls., Potash Imp'tg. Corp., Hamburg.

ALCOHOL—44 drs., Virgin Island Prod. Co., St. Croix.

ALUMINUM—Anhydrous Chloride, 2 cs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg.

AMMONIUM SALTS—Phosphate, 10 cks., Manahan Chem. Co., Antwerp; 10 cks., Manahan Chem. Co., Hamburg; Sulfate, 250 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg.

BIARIUM—Nitrate, 17 cks., Monmouth Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

BLANC FIXE—85 cks., P. Uhlich Co., Rotterdam.

BUTYL ACETATE—266 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.

BUTYRALDEHYDE—17 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.

CAMPOR—Synthetic, 50 cs., L. E. Dockemeyer & Co., Antwerp; 454 cs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam.

CASEIN—250 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Havre; 1265 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 417 bgs., T. M. Duché & Sons, Buenos Aires; 250 bgs., M. E. Clatendon & Son, Buenos Aires.

CHALK—550,000 kilos, E. Fox Co., Dunkirk; 800,000 kilos, J. W. Higman Co., Dunkirk.

CHEMICALS—100 cks., American Bluefriesveem, Inc., Rotterdam; 25 drs., The Goldschmidt Corp., Rotterdam; 15 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 20 cs., Hoffman La Roche Chem. Co., Hamburg; 29 cks., Stanley Doggett, Inc., Bremen; 100 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 150 drs., Manahan Chem. Co., Antwerp; 30 brls., Stanley Doggett, Inc., Liverpool; 43 pgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 18 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 32 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 268 cks., Rhodia Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

COLORS—20 cks., C. J. Osborn, Rotterdam; 82 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 8 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Hamburg; 1 ck., 3 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 5 cks., G. A. Kuhl, Rotterdam; 30 cs., M. Grumbacher, Hamburg; 16 pgs., H. Hinrichs, Hamburg; Bronze Powder, 2 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 6 cs., L. Uhlfelder Co., Bremen; Coal Tar, 59 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; Earth, 46 cks., Reichard Coulston, Hamburg.

EPSOM SALTS—585 brls., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Hamburg.

ETHYL CHLORIDE—4 cs., Globe Shpg. Co., Hamburg.

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 8 cks., W. A. Ross & Co., Rotterdam; Quebracho, 1054 bgs., J. C. Andresen & Co., Buenos Aires; 71,311 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 4080 bgs., First Nat. Bank, Buenos Aires.

FERRO MANGANESE—267 brls., De Courcy Browne, Havre.

FLUORSPAR—503,480 kilos, American Exchange Bank, Barcelona.

GELATINE—100 bgs., S. Isaac & Co., Marseilles; 55 kegs, 134 brls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam.

GLUE—300 bgs., Madison Glue Co., Liverpool; 134 brls., 49 cks., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 300 bgs., Mackison Glue Co., Liverpool.

GLYCERINE—30 drs., Armour & Co., Havre; 41 drs., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Havana; 50 cks., Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam; 30 drs., American Glycerine Co., Rotterdam.

GUMS—Arabic, 263 bgs., Orbis Products Trdg. Co., Port Sudan; 50 bgs., F. Vliet Co., Port Sudan; 19 bgs., Weiss Fwdg. Co., Hamburg; Chiclé, 1027 bgs., Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; 980 bgs., Chiclé Development Co., Vera Cruz; 60 brls., Royal Bank of Canada, Cuidad, Bolivar; Copal, 19 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Antwerp; 38 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Antwerp; 280 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 20 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Antwerp; 140 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co.,

A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Chlorate, 1000 cks., Monmouth Chem. Corp., Hamburg; Muriate, 6682 bgs., American Agric. & Chem. Co., Barcelona; 7000 bgs., N. V. Potash Antwerp; 157 bks., W. H. Scheel Co., Macassar; 147 bks., Stroock & Wittenberg, Macassar; 203 bks., W. H. Scheel, Macassar; 259 bks., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 53 bgs., G. W. Patterson & Co., London; 5 bks., Catz American Co., Hamburg; 100 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 180 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Antwerp; 363 bks., S. Winterbourne & Co., Macassar; 180 bgs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Antwerp; 70 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Dama, 500 cs., 100 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp; 100 bgs., Innes & Co., Batavia; Kauri, 5 cs., France Campbell & Darling, Auckland; 54 cs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Auckland; 10 cs., G. H. Lincks, Auckland; 25 cs., Davies Tuener & Co., Auckland; 160 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia; 37 cs., Stroock & Wittenberg, Auckland; 118 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 100 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; Tragacanth, 10 cs., W. Mohrman, Southampton; Sandarac, 16 bls., G. Wills & Son, Casablanca.

INTERMEDIATES—20 drs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam.

IRON—Chloride, 50 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; Oxide, 20 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 45 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Hull; 10 cks., Stanley Doggett, Inc., Hull; 12 cks., Reichard Coulston, Liverpool; 20 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 48 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 3 cks., E. M. F. Waldo, Liverpool; 48 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 12 cks., Reichard Coulston, Liverpool; 20 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool.

LAMP BLACK—100 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Antwerp.

LIME—Hydrate, 60 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., London.

LITHOPONE—30 cks., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Rotterdam; 500 cks., B. Moore, Rotterdam.

MAGNESITE—100 brls., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam.

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 50 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 295 drs., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg.

METHANOL—362 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam.

MYROBALANS—2190 pkts., A. Klipstein & Co., Calcutta; 1948 pkts., Nat. City Bank, Calcutta; 8000 pkts., A. Klipstein & Co., Calcutta.

OCHRE—18 brls., W. J. Byrnes & Co., Havre.

OILS—Coconut, 873 tons, American Linseed Co., Manila; Cod, 100 brls., Fontana Bros., Hull; 300 brls., National Oil Products Co., Hull; Codliver, 140 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St. Johns; Linseed, 100 brls., McDonagh & Son, Rotterdam; Mineral, 75 drs., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; Olive, 1000 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 25 drs., Fiore & Co., Genoa; 50 drs., H. J. Heinz, Seville; 3000 C. S. H. J. Heinz, Seville; 100 drs., L. Crisafulli, Seville; 1100 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 25 drs., Magnus Mabec & Reynard, Leghorn; 100 cs., Courmalis & Co., Seville; 250 drs., 100 cs., Lekas & Drivas, Seville; Palm, 315 cks., African & Eastern Trdg. Co., Hamburg; 321 cs., J. Bibby & Son, Liverpool; 412 cs., Niger Co., Hull; 120 cks., D. Bacon, Rotterdam; 8 cks., I. R. Boody, Rotterdam; Peanut, 5 brls., Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam; Rapeseed, 10 drs., J. C. Francesconi, Rotterdam; 525 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 25 brls., Elbert & Co., Hull; 500 brls., National City Oil Products Co., Hull; Seal, 100 cks., R. Badcock Co., St. Johns; Sulfur, 200 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Naples; 200 brls., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Bari; 400,000 kilos, Leghorn Trdg. Co., Bari; 100 brls., W. R. Grace & Co., Messina; 600 brls., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Milazzo; 600 brls., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Palermo; Wood, 30 brls., Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.

PHOSPHORUS—Oxichloride, 52 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg.

PLUMBAGO—472 brls., J. Dixon Crucible Co., Colombo; 14 bgs., J. F. Starkey & Co., Dunkirk; 200 brls., N. Y. Trust Co., Colombo; 666 bgs., C. E. Pettinos, Colombo.

POTASSIUM SALTS—19 brls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Hamburg; 32 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Alum, 250 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 100 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 271 drs., 191 cks., Export My., Antwerp; 772 bgs., N. V. N. V. Potash Export My., Antwerp; Nitrate, 102 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 100 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Prussiate, 18 kegs, C. Tennant & Sons, Liverpool; Sulfate, 2000 bgs., N. V. Potash Export My., Antwerp.

QUICKSILVER—5 flasks, Marks & Schaefer Co., Tampico; 36 flasks, M. A. Weisel, Tampico; 25 flasks, Haas Bros., Vera Cruz.

SAL AMMONIAC—200 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 46 brls., Lo Cuito & Funk, Hamburg.

SALTPETRE—200 bgs., Superfos Co., Hamburg.

SEED—Flax, 8571 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 98,162 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rosario.

SHELLAC—647 bgs., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 350 bgs., E. D. Sasson, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; 1050 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; Garnet, 25 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; Seed, 100 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta.

SIENNA EARTH—15 brls., Scott L. Libby Corp., Leghorn; 8 brls., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Leghorn.

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate Anhydrous, 127 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; Disoda Phosphate, 223 cks., Rhodia Chem. Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 9191 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 111,811 bgs., Anglo-Chilian Consolidated Nitrate Co., Tocopilla; 14,334 bgs., Anglo-Chilian Consolidated Nitrate Co., Tocopilla; 6460 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 6462 bgs., Anglo-S. Amer. Trust Co., Antofagasta; 12,913 bgs., Anglo-S. Amer. Trust Co., Iquique; Phosphate, 139 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Antwerp; 334 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Antwerp; 180 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg; Prussiate, 15 cs., E. Dietzen & Co., Rotterdam; Silico Fluoride, 132 cyl., H. Sundheimer, Rotterdam; Sulfate, 375 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; Sulfide, 200 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 54 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Thio-sulfate, 2 cs., Johnson & Son, London.

SOLACTOL—40 drs., International Acceptance Bank, Hamburg.

SUMAC—700 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.

TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs., Rutger Blecker & Co., Cheribon.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—15 brls., Stanley Doggett, Inc., Antwerp.

WAX—Bees, 40 cs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Havre; 69 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Casablanca; 8 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Havana; Candelilla, 26 bgs., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Tampico; 26 cks., C. Paez, Tampico; Carnauba, 56 bgs., J. Munroe & Co., Bahia; Montan, 400 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Hamburg; Spermaceti, 100 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Glasgow.

WHITING—40 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 667 bgs., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hull; 300 bgs., Taintor Trdg. Co., Hull; 1000 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Merchants Trdg. Co., Antwerp; 600 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Antwerp; 1006 bgs., Coupey Fils, Dunkirk.

WOOD FLOUR—200 bgs., A. Kramer, Rotterdam.

WOOL GREASE—45 brls., Heemsoth & Basse, Liverpool; 175 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen; 271 cks., M. J. Malmstrom & Co., Hamburg; 42 brls., Heemsoth & Basse, Liverpool; 52 cs., Borne Schrymser Co., Antwerp.

ZINC—Ammonium Chloride, 38 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

July 16 to 23

CHALK—900 bags, Order, Havre.

CHEMICALS—200 bags, and 10 casks, Order, Rotterdam.

COPRA—812 tons, Pacific Oil & Lead Works, Cebu; 300 tons, Vegetable Oil Co., Cebu; 240 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu; 1087 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tabasco; 2477

bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Rarotonga; 1340 bags, Crocker National Bank, Rarotonga; 7857 bags, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Rarotonga; 1125 bags, American Finance & Commerce Co., Rarotonga; 5867 bags, Order, Rarotonga.

COPRA MEAL—100 tons and 9200 sacks, San Francisco Milling Co., Manila; 350 tons, Edward L. Eyre, Manila.

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 5192 bags, Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires.

FLUORSPAR—1200 bags, Order, Shanghai.

GUM—Damar, 25 cases, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Singapore.

KAPOC—312 bales, Lilienthal Lee & Co., Hongkong.

LINSEED—9073 bags, Order, Rosario.

MAGNESIA—Carbonate, 100 cases, Order, Antwerp.

OIL—Cod, 30 brls., Raymond Co., Rotterdam; Wood, 150 drums, Order, Hongkong; 150 drums, W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai; 300 tons, Sullivan & Co., Shanghai; 100 cases, Wolff, Kirchmann & Co., Hankow.

TALLOW—Vegetable, 730 packages, International Banking Corp., Hankow.

TANKAGE—1995 bags, Order, Buenos Aires.

TARTAR—1243 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Fort De France.

TURPENTINE—100 drums, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco.

WAX—Bees, 30 cases, Rafael G. Torres, Matatlan; Paraffin, 3280 bags, Shell Co., Hongkong.

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

July 13 to 20

CHALK—1600 bags, Chatham-Phenix Nat. Bank, Antwerp; 655 bags, order, Antwerp.

CHEMICALS—80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 305 drums, order, Rotterdam.

CLAY—Ball, 383,100 lbs., Fowey; 650½ tons, Fowey; Blue, 591 tons, Fowey; China, 5,703 tons, Fowey; 100 tons, Fowey; 3,340½ tons, Fowey; Lager, 103 tons, Fowey; Sulphur, 4 barrels, F. Valente, Naples.

COPAL—100 bags, Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp.

DIBUTYLAMIN—1 case, J. W. Hampton, Jr., Rotterdam.

FLUORSPAR—309 tons, order, Middlesboro.

GLYCERIN—10 drums, order, Antwerp; 20 cases, order, Marseilles; 40 drums, order, Valencia; 64 drums, order, Rotterdam; Crude, 20 drums, order, Genoa.

MOLASSES—Blackstrop, 610,732 gallons, North American Trading & Import Co., Havana.

MURIATES—Ammonium, 400 casks, order, Rotterdam.

OILS—Olive, 250 cases, order, Leghorn; 33 cases, General Transport Co., Naples; 6 cases, order, Messina; 4 cases, order, Genoa; 250 cases, order, Leghorn; 100 barrels, order, Leghorn; Sulphur Olive, 150 barrels, order, Messina.

ORES—Chrome, 2,000 tons, E. J. Lavino & Co., Beira; Iron, 58 barrels, C. K. Williams & Co., Malaga.

POTASH SALTS—Kainit, 45,000 kilos, Potash Export Co., Bremen; Manure, 113,235 kilos, Potash Export Co., Bremen; Muriate, 90,800 kilos, Potash Export Co., Bremen; Sulphate, 400 bags, Potash Export Co., Bremen.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—3 casks, order, Rotterdam.

QUEBRACHO—Extract, 4,015 bags, International Products Co., Buenos Ayres.

SILICON CARBIDE—1 bag and 1 barrel, Truempy, Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., Genoa.

SODIUM NITRATE—58,235 bags, du Pont de Nemours & Co., Antofagasta (2,008 tons discharged at Norfolk), 1,797 bags, R. W. Greef & Co., Inc., Brevik.

SULPHITE CELLULOSE—3,255 barrels, order, Kotka.

ZINC—Chloride, 40 drums, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam; Oxide, 180 barrels, Phillip Bros., Inc., Antwerp.

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
July 15 to 21

ASPHALT—1912 tons, Central Commercial Co., Terne, Port Tarafa.

CHEMICALS—56 barrels, 58,692 pounds, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York; Carl Legien, Hamburg.

CLAY—210 bags, 15 tons, H. O. Robinson & Co., Inc., New York, West Nosska, Liverpool.

FERRO-MANGANESE—200 tons, Crocker Bros., Inc., New York, Baltimore, Liverpool; 200 tons, Crocker Bros., Inc., City of Flint, Middlesborough; 60 tons, Terminal Shipping Co., City of Flint, Middlesborough.

GUM CARBONIDE—Powdered, 1 bag, Victor G. Bloege Co., Baltimore, Liverpool.

ORE—Iron, 3,690 tons, F. H. Shallus Co., Hallmoor, Benisef; 11,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Cruz Grande; Mangane, 9,105 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Siltonhall, Poti; 7,769 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Ventura de Lenina, Poti.

POTASH—Carbonate, Hydrated, 100 barrels, 116,945 pounds, William H. Masson, Carl Legien, Hamburg.

KAINIT—12.4%, 454,960 lbs., N. V. Potash Export, Inc., Slotlaan, Antwerp; Manure Salt, 20%, 3,896,552 lbs., N. V. Potash Export, Inc., Slotlaan, Antwerp; 30%, 3,254,460 lbs., N. V. Potash Export, Inc., Slotlaan, Antwerp; MURATE, 50%, 3,808,000 lbs., N. V. Potash Export, Inc., Slotlaan, Antwerp; 13,950 bags, W. G. N. Rukert, Slotlaan, Antwerp; 60%, 5,053 bags, N. V. Potash Export, Inc., Slotlaan, Antwerp; 1,000 bags, 222,816 lbs., Bradley & Baker, New York; Carl Legien, Hamburg; Nitrate, 254 double bags, 56,439 lbs., Kutteroff, Pickhardt & Co., New York; Carl Legien, Hamburg.

SHEEP DIP—50 casks, Franklin Fourth Street National Bank, Barbadian, London.

SODA—Nitrate, 204 casks, 123,420 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Carl Legien, Hamburg.

CYANIDE—20 drums, 1 ton, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, West Nosska, Liverpool.

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS
July 15 to 22

BAUXITE—2,509 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo.

BONE FLOUR—5,212 sacks, order, Hamburg.

CHALK—600 sacks, order, Hamburg.

CREOSOTE—9,036 tons, N. Y. Trust Co., London.

MOLASSES—1,250,000 gallons, order, Jucaro.

OIL—Olive, 38 cases, order, Havre; 3,105 cases, order, Barcelona.

OCHRE—196 casks, order, Marseilles.

POTASH—5,500 bags, order, Hamburg; Caustic, 102 drums, order, Antwerp.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bags, Buenos Ayres.

SALT—1,000 bags, order, Liverpool.

SODA—Nitrate, 46,704 bags, W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 100,188 bags, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Calcutta.

ALTPETER—1,043 bags, order, Hamburg.

(Continued on page 139)



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Users of industrial alcohol must demand more than quality. Prompt delivery is a factor—for manufacturing emergencies which cannot be discounted in advance often make unusual demands upon plant reserves.

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Pittsburgh, Pa. 620 Empire Building
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SALES OF BUTANOL

Sales of butanol by Commercial Solvents Corp. in six months ended June 30 last were 50% greater than in the first half of 1926 reflecting growth in use of lacquers for industrial and household purposes. To take care of larger demand, Commercial Solvents is adding 16 new fermenters to Peoria plant, making 48 against initial installation of 32. Company will then have a total of 96 fermenters. It is expected that further plant additions will have to be made in 1928.

Norman F. Hendriksen, local manager, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and chairman of the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Committee, San Francisco, has written to the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign Bureau, New York, saying: "We are very much pleased with the results, and as this is the first clean-up and paint-up campaign that we have held in San Francisco for a long time, it has been brought home to us what can really be accomplished in the future with such campaigns."

Dr. Bluethgen, president Glanzstoff organization, rayon manufacturer says United States offers an almost unlimited market for rayon fiber, yarn and finished goods. German knit goods associations are to cooperate with Glanzstoff and Bemberg companies to investigate the feasibility of transferring a part of the German knit goods manufacture to the United States and thus avoid the stiff tariff rates.

Lacquer Chemicals Co. will have their new plant in the Stege District, Richmond, ready for operation about August 1st. The plant will be devoted to the manufacture of nitrated cotton for use in lacquers. Six brick buildings are included in the plant. Machinery is now being installed.

George H. Morrill Co., is erecting a plant at South San Francisco, Cal., for manufacture of printing inks. The estimated cost of \$60,000

William E. McNatt has sold his interests in Western Sun Fertilizer Co., 103 W. College St., Covina, Cal., to William M. Warren.

Buildings of McArthur Irwin, Ltd., paint manufacturers, Montreal, were burned Sunday June 19, causing loss estimated at \$250,000.

AIR REDUCTION ACQUIRES UNITED OXYGEN PLANTS

Considerable interest has been shown in the recent acquisition by Air Reduction Co. of the five oxygen plants and one acetylene plant of United Oxygen Co., Philadelphia, a subsidiary of U. G. I.

In commenting on the acquisition, the "Wall Street Journal" says that the U. G. I. properties and the advantageous contracts that go with them give Air Reduction an increased scope in the Philadelphia territory.

In 1926 the Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., operating on the Pacific coast, was purchased, the third largest dealer in acetylene in the country which supplies railroads, light-houses and the "silent policemen" used largely for traffic control.

Another important acquisition was the purchase of the Dayton Oxygen Co., which completes facilities for supplying General Motor's subsidiary Frigidaire with the large quantities of oxygen required for welding ammonia tubes. Frigidaire is one of the largest consumers of oxygen in the country.

A new and probably important field also was entered by the construction of an argon plant to supply the General Electric Mazda lamp works in Cleveland. All of these new plants in the aggregate will make an important addition to the volume of business, and all have been acquired either out of surplus profits or by a very moderate increase in the capital stock.

International Salt Co. and its subsidiaries, report a profit of \$160,620 for the half year ending June 30th. This figure includes the deduction of fixed charges and sinking fund, but is exclusive of federal taxes and compares with a profit of \$148,610 for the same period last year and \$249,048 in 1925. There are 60,771 shares of stock outstanding.

Airplane dusting to control the sugar cane moth will be conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has \$50,000 available for the purpose.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce that manufacturers of Golf balls are wrapping them in cellophane.

Rocona Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with authorized capital of \$100,000.



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EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACID—Acetic, 10 carboys, June 23, Callao; Hydrochloric, 22 carboys, June 23, Callao; Hydrocyaric, 9 cyl., July 8, London; Muriatic, 50 cks., June 17, Havana; 15 carboys, June 23, Callao; Nitric, 100 carboys, July 2, Havana; 2 carboys, June 23, Salaverry; 104 carboys, June 23, Callao; Stearic, 3 bgs., June 25, Vancouver; Sulphuric, 20 carboys, July 2, La Guarra; 2 carboys, June 29, Aux Cayes; 50 drs., June 23, Talara; 15 carboys, June 23, Callao; 30 drs., June 23, Iquique.

AMMONIUM—Sulfate, 2,000 bgs., July 11, Havana; 3,500 bgs., June 27, Barbados.

CADIUM—Sulfide, 40 cs., June 29, Hamburg.

CALCIUM—Carbide, 25 drs., July 11, Cristobal; 61 drs., July 2, London; 10 drs., June 2, Amapala; 100 drs., July 2, Santo Domingo; 100 drs., July 2, Macoris; 400 drs., July 2, Havana; 600 drs., June 17, Havana; 100 drs., June 23, Chamarol; 250 drs., June 23, San Antonio; Chloride, 15 drs., July 2, Maracaibo.

CARBIDE—100 drs., July 7, Santiago.

CARBON—Bisulfide, 5 drs., June 24, Montevideo.

CLAY—140 bls., July 6, Havre; 385 bls., July 13, Havre.

COAL TAR DISINFECTANT—42 drs., 10 cs., June 21, Pto Columbia.

COLORS—8 bxs., July 11, Cristobal; 1 ble., 6 drs., June 27, Antwerp; 18 drs., June 23, Mollendo.

COAL TAR—6 drs., July 13, Hamburg.

EXTRACT—Tanning, 7 bls., July 11, Sydney.

FERTILIZER—160 bgs., July 11, Havana.

GLAUBER SALT—8 kgs., July 11, Cristobal.

LEAD—Arsenate, 50 drs., June 29, Gonaives; 20 drs., June 17, Capetown.

LINSEED OILCAKE—5,688 bgs., June 27, Antwerp; 1,950 bgs., June 29, Antwerp; 3,240 bgs., July 1, Rotterdam; 984 bgs., June 10, Liverpool.

LITHOPONE—10 bbls., June 24, Montevideo.

NAPHTOL—4 cs., July 8, Port de Paix.

PITCH—110 bls., July 9, Palembang.

ROSIN—17 bls., June 23, Talca.

SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 5 brls., June 22, Caibarien; 30 brls., July 11, Cristobal; 275 brls., July 11, Havana; 5 brls., June 21, Cartagena; 20 brls., July 11, Bristol; Benzozate, 2 brls., June 22, Caibarien; Bicarbonate, 100 brls., June 17, Havana; 10 kegs, July 1, Monte Cristi; 10 brls., July 1, Montevideo; 25 brls., June 21, Cartagena; Caustic, 20 drs., July 11, Cristobal; 7 drs., June 25, Vancouver; 320 drs., July 11, Naples; 450 drs., June 17, Havana; Cyanide, 10 cs., July 9, Benkoelen; Silicate, 9 drs., July 11, Cristobal.

SPONGES—19 bls., June 6, Trieste; 160 bls., July 13, Hamburg; 26 bls., July 13, Havre.

TALC—400 bgs., June 22, Malaga; 280 bgs., July 8, London; 140 bgs., June 24, London; 140 bgs., June 20, Liverpool.

TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE—30 drs., July 2, London.

ZINC—Oxide, 200 brls., June 22, London; 160 brls., June 10, Liverpool; 135 brls., June 25, Vancouver; 309 kegs, July 1, Rotterdam; 320 drs., July 2, London; 20 kegs, July 9, Tegal; 100 brls., July 12, Oslo; 200 brls., July 12, Copenhagen.

A coaltar product which has been adjudged by the United States Customs Court to be classifiable under paragraph 5 of the act of 1922 has been held to carry the right of liquidation on the basis of the foreign market value. This decision has been made in connection with a protest by W. W. Hearne, Philadelphia, notwithstanding the fact that the American selling value of the article had been voluntarily adopted by the importer as the entered value.

"Law of Government Contracts," by R. Preston Shealey, gives information on how to protect one's rights in event of a dispute with the Government and how to collect claims. The book is announced by the "U. S. Government Advertiser, Washington, D. C., which publishes Government contract information".

JAPAN CHEMICALS LOWER

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

..Tokyo, Japan, July 3—In view of the recovery of the yen exchange, Brunner Mond Co., has reduced prices. Soda ash, Moon brand, has reacted 10 yen per 100 lbs. to yen 4.90, caustic soda, the Moon brand, is obtainable at yen 8.40, American at yen 8.40, the Butterfly brand at yen 8.20 and light degrees of same at yen 7.70, showing a loss of 30 sen per 100 lbs.

German sulfate of ammonia which had reacted on the reduction of tariff price, has recovered, yen 2 or yen 3, yen 128 or yen 129 being paid for stock in transit. Consumption of sulfate of potash and chloride of potash is steadily increasing on farms where their efficacy is beginning to be known. The bulk consumed promises to reach 4,000 tons a year. Plans are afoot in a Tokyo firm to import American chloride of potash in large quantities to compete with German sulfate of potash. Another large company is arranging for the importation of Spanish chloride.

Kenneth H. Klipstein, E. C. Klipstein Co., New York, has just returned from a trip to Europe.

CORN PRODUCTS OUTLOOK

Corn Products Co., which will open its Edgewater (N. J.) plant about the second week in August, is paying approximately 90 cents a bushel for domestic corn, compared with 86 cents around the first of this month, 93 cents about the first of June and around 65 cents a year ago. For the first six months, earnings were only slightly better than the same period of 1926, net amounting to \$5,552,267, compared with \$5,441,181. On the 2,530,000 common shares these amounted to \$1.85 and \$1.80, respectively.

Prospects for the third quarter are that profits will not be as good as in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1926, when net totaled \$3,166,058, or \$1.08 a common share. Operations on Argentine corn are expected to be profitable, but the first six weeks of the quarter probably will reflect effects of higher domestic prices.

Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., will inaugurate a uniform vacation system by suspending business in their plants and offices from August 8 to 20 and are urging their customers to co-operate accordingly.

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Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate

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Diamyl Phthalate
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Patents

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TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling, British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS Issued July 12, 1927

1,635,193—Vulcanization Accelerator. L. B. Sebrell, assignor, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron. April 4, 1924.
1,635,202—Brush Cleaning Composition. F. C. Bray, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Sept. 11, 1924.
1,635,212—Lime Sludge Product. C. J. Herrly, Pittsburgh, assignor, The Prest-O-Lite Co. Feb. 19, 1924.
1,635,216—Motor Fuel Containing Iodine. C. F. Kettering and T. Midgley, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, assignors, General Motors Corp., Detroit. Jan. 3, 1924.
1,635,244—Cleansing Composition. B. Bailey, Greenville, S. C. Jan. 24, 1927.
1,635,281—Viscosimeter. C. M. Larson, Chicago. April 2, 1923.
1,635,391—Plaster. G. B. Wood, assignor, Rockland & Rockport Lime Corp., Rockland, Me. July 16, 1925.
1,635,440—Bubble Absorption Tower. H. E. Shay, Los Angeles, assignor one-third each, W. A. Masters and J. L. Murray, Los Angeles. April 6, 1926.
1,635,461—Checking Fruit Spoilage by Means of Borax. T. M. Cramer, Long Beach, and G. A. Connell, Wilmington, Calif., assignors, Pacific Coast Borax Co. March 18, 1925.
1,635,519—Cracking Hydrocarbons. W. C. Wells and F. E. Wells, Columbus, Ohio. Aug. 10, 1920.
1,635,527—Pneumatically Fed Crushing and Sifting Device. E. Barthelme, Dusseldorf-Oberkassel, Germany. Aug. 15, 1925.

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1,635,539—Oil Tank Cleaner. M. C. Coleman, Drumwright and E. D. Shoemaker, Tulsa, Okla. May 18, 1925.
1,635,567—Noninflammable Varnish. H. C. P. Weber, Edgewood Park, Pa., assignor, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. July 5, 1922.
1,635,594—Azo Dye and Process. H. Wagner, Soden-on-the-Taunus, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Dec. 22, 1925.
1,635,628—Dye Solution. K. Luettin, Basel, assignor, The Society. T. R. Geigy A. G., Basel, Switzerland. June 26, 1922.
1,635,635—Denatured Alcohol. E. B. Putt, New York. Nev. 1, 1926.
1,635,637—White Pulp and Process. G. A. Richter, Berlin, N. H., assignor, Brown Co. July 11, 1925.
1,635,675—Composition of Matter. M. P. Iding and W. A. Nimtz, Milwaukee. April 1, 1925.
1,635,718—Refining Oils. C. Leaver, Imperial Oil, Nova Scotia, Canada, assignor, Imperial Oil, Ltd. March 11, 1921.
1,635,759—White Lead. G. F. Lloyd, Brighton, and F. H. Campbell, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, assignors, Commonwealth White Lead & Paints Proprietary, Ltd. Aug. 8, 1924.
1,635,813—Chlorinated Rubber Varnish. N. Boehmer, Montclair, N. J., assignor, Chadeloid Chemical Co., New York. Aug. 26, 1924.
1,635,845—Separating Water and Other Impurities From Mineral Oils. H. J. Holford, Addiscombe, England, assignor one-half, P. P. Harvey, London. Sept. 9, 1925.
1,635,883—Water-Soluble Condensation Products and Process. K. D. F. Marschall and G. Balle, Hoechst, Germany, assignors, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Dec. 10, 1924.
1,635,896—Distillation of Tar. J. S. Morgan and D. Rider, London, assignors, Thermal Industrial and Chemical Research Co. June 1, 1922.
1,635,949—Nitric Acid. E. L. Nellis, Allentown, Pa., assignor, Trojan Powder Co., New York. Oct. 29, 1921.

BRITISH PATENTS Issued June 15, 1927

269,546—Ammonium Sulphide. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. April 12, 1927.
269,547—Hydrocarbons and Hydrogen. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. April 12, 1927.
269,549—Acidproof Cement. Portland Cementwerk Balingen Ges., Balingen, Wurttemberg, Germany. April 12, 1927.
269,556—Acetaldehyde and Acetaldehyde Amine Condensation Products. C. N. Hand, Nitro, W. Va., assignor, Rubber Service Laboratories Co., Akron, Ohio. April 12, 1927.
269,582-3—Dyes, Intermediates and Photographic Developers. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. April 14, 1927.
269,586—Colloidal Compounds. M. Polanyi and S. von Bogdany, Berlin. April 14, 1927.
269,624—Terpene Derivatives. H. Hoehn, Berlin. Jan. 11, 1926.
265,625—Iron Carbonyl. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Jan. 11, 1926.
269,655—Composition Fuel. L. Weber, Berlin. Jan. 20, 1926.
269,661—Separating Gaseous Mixtures by Liquefaction. O. Simonis and Liquid Air, Ltd., London. Jan. 21, 1926.
269,693—Vulcanite. H. P. Stevens, London. Jan. 28, 1926.
269,706—Storing Volatile Liquids in Tanks. B. Newman and O. Wickham, Grays, Essex. Feb. 27, 1926.
269,707—Filtering Gases. L. Wild, Bolton. March 6, 1926.
269,711—Gasifying or Cracking Oils or Tar. K. N. Wannebo, Goeteborg, Sweden.

March 16, 1926.

269,745—Preserving India Rubber. B. D. Porritt, T. R. Dawson and Research Association of British Rubber and Tyre Mfgs., Croydon, Surrey. May 25, 1926.
269,776-780—Purifying Zinc Sulphate Solutions, etc. R. H. Stevens, G. C. Norris and W. N. Watson, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. Aug. 23, 1926.
269,700—Gas Filters. Visco Engineering Co. and F. C. Smith, London. Oct. 4, 1926.
269,840—Transformer Lubricants. A. A. Somerville, New York, assignor, R. T. Vanderbilt Co., New York. Oct. 9, 1926.
269,873—Melting Fats. Soc. Anon. Anciens Etablissements G. Bellerin, Malaunay, Seine, France. March 24, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS Issued July 16, 1927

443,125—Heating Small Amounts of Solids to High Temperatures, Apparatus. Chemische Fabrik Dr. H. Stoltzenberg, Hamburg. Nov. 14, 1925.
443,195—Hydrobromic Acid. J. D. Riedel A. G., Berlin. April 27, 1924.
443,196—Acid Pyrophosphates. J. A. Benckiser Chemische Fabrik and C. Klingbiel Ludwigshafen. Jan. 6, 1922.
443,237—Converting Barium Carbonate into Barium Oxide. Dr. P. Askenazy and R. Rose, Karlsruhe, Baden. Jan. 23, 1925.
443,076—Magnesium Chromate. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. June 23, 1925.
443,245—Benzoylgoninallylesterhydrohalogenides. Dr. E. Poulsen, Oslo. May 15, 1924.
443,126—Nitro Compounds of Arylamino-anthraquinones. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Nov. 7, 1924.
443,087—Pure Crystallized Titanium Dioxide as pigment. Societe Anony. Compagnie Generale des Produits Chimiques de Louvres, Louvres, France. Dec. 14, 1923.
443,065—Vulcanization Process. Societe R. Allenet et Cie., Melle, Deux-Sevres, France. Feb. 25, 1920.

FRENCH PATENTS Issued June 9, 1927

626,729—Keto alcohols by condensation of Ketones with alcohols. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 24, 1926.
626,768—Sulpho-acid condensation products. Chemische Fabrik Poet & Co., Dec. 27, 1926.
626,796—Hydrogenating Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 28, 1926.
626,797—Decomposing hydrocarbons by Steam. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 28, 1926.
626,865—Chlorinated Alcoynaphthalenes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 29, 1926.
626,723—Lithopone. N. J. Zinc Co. Dec. 24, 1926.
626,774—Elastic Waterproof Coatings. H. Quittner. Dec. 27, 1926.
626,884—Fireproof Varnish. J. Lisbona. Dec. 24, 1926.
626,801—Dinitiotoluene. British Dyestuff Corp'n., Ltd. and E. H. Rodd and R. W. Everalt. Dec. 28, 1926.
626,712—Separating and Purifying Mixtures of Fatty and Mineral Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Dec. 24, 1926.
626,861—Degreasing Various Products. The Weston Chemical Co., Dec. 29, 1926.
626,832—Air purifier. L. Kenleyan. Dec. 29, 1926.
626,852—Distilling bituminous matter at low temperature. Kohleuveredlung A. G., Dec. 29, 1926.

Figures received from the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, disclose that 8,632,500 lbs. black blasting powder, 5,236,000 lbs. permissibles and 28,957,000 lbs. high explosives were manufactured and used for domestic consumption, during May, 1927. Comparison of the sales in May, 1927, with those of the same month last year, reveal a decrease of 7 per cent for black powder, an increase of 8 per cent in permissibles and an increase of 2 per cent for other high explosives.

SYNTHETIC NITRATE SALES SURPASS NATURAL

Consumption Greater During First Half of 1927—This Year's Consumption Of Chilean Nitrate at 271,000 Tons Lower Than 1926—German Synthetic Production Increasing.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 25—Though the world consumption of nitrogen has been greater during the first half of 1927, the increase has been supplied by synthetic nitrogen products, and the consumption of Chilean nitrate again shows a decrease on June 30, 1927, compared with the previous twelve months, says advices from the American Consul General, London.

It is estimated that the world's consumption of all nitrogenous products, in terms of pure nitrogen, has been about 1,315,000 tons, against 1,206,000 tons last year, and 1,085,000 tons for the year ended 30th June, 1925. Analyzing the different forms in which this nitrogen has been produced, by-product sulphate of ammonia shows a small increase at about 310,000 tons, against 300,000 tons for a year ending June 30, 1927, and 275,000 tons the previous year, while the production of synthetic nitrogen products in different forms is estimated at 734,000 tons, against 583,000 tons and 450,000 tons in the years ended June 30, 1926 and 1925, respectively.

The consumption of Chilean nitrate, in terms of pure nitrogen amounts to 271,000 tons, contrasted with 323,000 tons and 363,000 tons for the two previous years respectively. It will be apparent from the above figures that Chilean nitrate of soda now only supplies about 21 per cent of the world's nitrogen requirements.

The world's consumption of Chilean nitrate for the past year shows a reduction in actual quantity of 339,000 tons, at 1,753,000 tons, as compared with 2,092,000 tons, 2,540,000 tons, 2,192,000 tons, and 2,159,000 tons for the years 1926 to 1923 respectively. The consumption in Europe amounted to 763,000 tons, against 831,000 for the nitrate year 1926; in Egypt 154,500 tons against 161,000 tons; in the United States 673,500 tons compared with 923,000 tons; in Japan 53,000 tons against 50,000 tons; and other countries 109,000 contrasted with 127,000 tons.

German production of nitrogen products has shown a further substantial increase; for the year ending June 30, 1927, production is estimated at about 600,000 tons (the equivalent of 3,740,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of Soda), compared with 470,000 tons in 1926, says a

report from the American Consul General, London, England.

About 60,000 tons is believed to have been produced in the form of by-products sulphate of ammonia, 355,000 tons synthetic sulphate of ammonia, 70,000 tons cyanamide 60,000 tons nitrate of lime, 15,000 tons nitrate of soda, and 20,000 tons in other products.

Of this quantity it is estimated that 390,000 tons have been consumed in Germany, and about 190,000 tons exported. It is believed in London that the production during the coming twelve months will again show an increase.

The Stauffer Chemical Company, San Francisco, is fitting up a plant in Australia for the manufacture of cream of tartar ready for operation in November. The subsidiary concern, under foreign charter, is known as the Australian Cream of Tartar Company, Ltd. and the plant is near Sydney. Australia imports about 3100 tons of cream of tartar annually, most of it from Europe. The new plant will make that country independent of the rest of the world as far as cream of tartar is concerned and gives users quick service.

Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, has begun work on a by-products coke plant for Hamilton Coke & Iron Co., Hamilton, O., and plants at New Haven and Montreal.

Fort Mill Manufacturing Co., Fort Mill, S. C., will build a bleachery at Fort Mill. Col. Leroy Springs, Lancaster, S. C. is president.

F. E. Atteaux & Co's stock of color has been bought by American Color & Chemical Co.

DU PONT SHARES HIGHER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co's shares continue to climb to new heights, in anticipation of additional returns from its large holdings of General Motors stock. In the past du Pont directors have pursued the policy of passing along to their shareholders benefits accruing from the motor manufacturing company. An increase in the regular annual dividend rate and the payment of extras has always followed on du Pont stock. It is reported that at the time of the General Motors split-up the \$8 regular rate now being paid on the common will be increased to an equivalent of \$9 on the present shares, with extras being paid from time to time as earnings warrant.

Based on its ownership of General Motors stock the increased dividend return to du Pont would be \$1,996,244 annually, aside from any extra cash dividends. Of course, in the event of a larger regular dividend being initiated on General Motors stock, the annual return would be correspondingly greater.

R. T. Vanderbilt Co., New York, recently acquired Standard Milling Co., Hemp, N. C.

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TEXAS GULF HAS NEW LOCATIONS

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. has fourteen locations made on Boling dome, Wharton County, for sulphur tests, on two of which the company has started drilling, and is completing construction of a town for a crew of approximately 100 men following the taking up of an option held on sulfur rights of land in excess of 3,000 acres held under lease by Gulf Production Co., subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corp. Good indications of large sulfur resources at Boling dome have been found in several shallow wildcats drilled by Gulf Production Co. in search for oil.

CRESYLIC DUTY LOWERED

Cresylic Acid import duty was cut 50 per cent., July 21, by decision of President Coolidge. The duty was decreased from 40 per cent ad valorem upon the basis of the American selling price, and 7 cents a pound, to 20 percent ad valorem and 3½ cents a pound. This reduction of 50 percent is the maximum permissible under the flexibility provision of the tariff act.

DOW CHEMICAL DIVIDEND

The Dow Chemical Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stocks. Both are payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. This disbursement places the common on a \$5 annual basis as compared with \$4 previously paid.

Large shipment of Argentine corn are afloat to the United States according to advices received by the Department of Agriculture from Buenos Aires. Twelve vessels with cargo and running as high as 220,000 bushels are reported bringing more than 1,200,000 bushels due to arrive before Aug. 25.

National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association reports that Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, has made several hundred reservations for the convention of the Association, Oct. 26-28.

Inland Crystal Salt Co's plant near Salt Lake City, was destroyed by fire July 15, with loss estimated at \$500,000.

F. S. Royster Guano Co., Bessemer, Ala., will not rebuild its sulfuric acid plant.

LACQUER DEVELOPMENTS

(Continued from page 127)

University, said: "Water, because it is our very commonest materials, is one of the great mysteries of modern chemistry. Because water is so universal in our own small part of the universe, we take it for granted that we know all about it and on this more or less casual assumption we have built up a vast structure of theory when we are completely ignorant of the basis of the assumption."

Prof. Harry W. Holmes, Oberlin College, said: "Future wars would be engineering and chemical problems, and leadership must be vested in men of sound technical training." Decrying the practice of the United States to place command in political hands, Dr. Holmes urged the appointment of Secretaries of War and Navy from the ranks of qualified men of technical training.

Dr. W. C. Holmes, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, discussing better dyes, more uniform in color and dyeing properties, said in part: "Accurate measurements of the intensity of the colors of dyes are essential to exact matching of shades and these facts can be easily and quickly determined by the use of an instrument, called the spectrophotometer, recently adapted to use in this field.

"Traces of impurities in dyes often change their shades perceptibly and it is only by accurate measurement of such changes that they can be properly corrected," Dr. Holmes continued. "Since the value of a dye depends both on its kind and the nature of others associated with it in a mixture, exact knowledge is essential to the buyer and the user.

"Spectrophotometric methods of evaluating dyes are convenient and require very small quantities of material. Under favorable circumstances their accuracy is far greater than that of other methods and they yield valuable information about the essential nature of dyes which cannot be obtained otherwise. They are exceptionally convenient and useful with mixtures of dyes, and these constitute the great bulk of dyes used."

Thomas Moses, of Danville, Ill., general superintendent of United States Fuel Co., has been elected president of H. C. Frick Coke Co., succeeding W. H. Clingerman. Thomas Dawson, of H. C. Frick Coke Co., was elected vice president.

Spain imported 2,242 metric quintals of carbon black in 1926.

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An experienced and trustworthy chemical agent desires to make connections with a first-class American chemical importing house for a regular supply of German chemicals and other raw materials. Address Burchard Koenig, Rosberg 26, Hamburg 23, Germany.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA—Well known "Gloria" Brand offered for export to merchants and direct consumers. References: The Bankverein für Nordwestdeutschland A. G., Bremen, or the Deutsche Bank, Filiale Bremen, Bremen. Address: Hagens, Anthony & Co., Frischhafen 1, Bremen, Germany.

FOR SALE

Former chemical plant; three story brick building with one story extension and two one-story buildings containing total of about 24,000 square feet of floor space, also three four-family frame and one single family frame building for workmen on eleven acre property; railroad siding, water power developing 25 to 40 horse power, electrical elevator, steam engine, boilers, state highway. About 100 miles from New York, good transportation and labor conditions. Very reasonable. Write Herbert McKenna, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Chicago house successfully selling heavy chemicals to manufacturers and jobbers for eleven years is seeking additional lines; office, sales force, delivery system, warehouse with switch track and tank storage. Can repack from bulk carloads economically. Prefer acting as Midwest distributors. Acid Supply Co.
316-326 West 24th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL. Wish to buy or acquire rights to use good paying electrochemical process. BOX 722, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE ARE in a position to represent a few more manufacturers of chemicals. We offer representation in the Southern territory. Address BOX 724, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

EXECUTIVE CHEMIST. Ph. D., 18 years research, production and business experience; formerly with Bureau of Standards; technical proficiency with understanding commercial aspects involved; references. BOX 723, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN. strictly high grade, with years of experience with two of the largest chemical manufacturers in the United States, is open for a proposition to become associated with a firm of unquestioned reputation. I have an intimate personal acquaintance with all of the wholesale drug jobbers and buyers of the east and middle west, as well as manufacturing chemists and am capable of taking entire charge of any executive work pertaining to the sales organization. The very highest of references and full information will be furnished upon request. BOX 726, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER: Age 34, with ten years experience covering a wide field of chemical industries in development and production work; a capable executive with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and good business background; would be especially valuable in a plant which wants to improve quality of products or lower cost of manufacturing. Will consider any reasonable proposition. Box 714, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with twenty years factory experience, in the production of special sulfonated oils, fats, grease, glue sirc and dextrin products for the textile, leather, paper and metal industries seeks position. BOX 727, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A well rated and established chemical concern can use the services of a practical man who is thoroughly familiar with the compounding and grinding of Dragon's Blood and to assume full charge of this department. Exceptional opportunity for one who can produce immediate results. Communications strictly confidential. Address Box 716, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: A chemist between the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of doing the analytical work and taking charge of a small plant manufacturing heavy chemicals. Salary must be moderate. Address Box 721, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST with practical experience in Alizarine or Vat colors is required by domestic manufacturer of these colors. Please state general qualifications, experience, age, salary desired. BOX 728, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer who is familiar with most modern practise in manufacture of Carbon Bisulphide, and who is able to design the plant and supervise the start of operation. Box 712, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMANAGER: Wanted by a prominent manufacturer of Solvents young man of unusual ability and initiative, qualified by experience to assist a busy executive in developing sales. Excellent opportunity for right man. To receive attention state full details in confidence. Address BOX 709, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Raw Materials

CRUDE KAOLIN FOR SALE—About 300 tons Selected High Grade Kaolin in lump form. Immediate shipment from Shuler, So. Carolina. Wire or write Dixiana Clay Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Interested in purchasing lacquer or varnish factory now operating New Jersey or New York outside Metropolitan district. Write full particulars. BOX 720, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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BOX 615, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS

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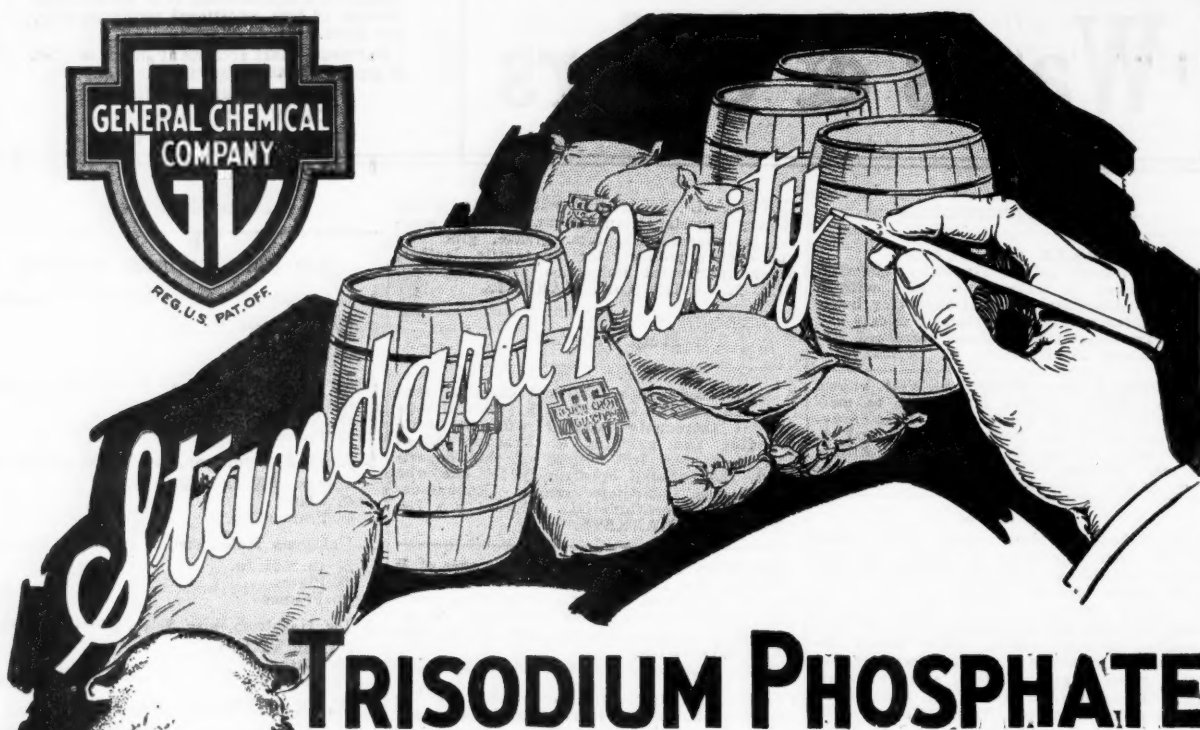
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